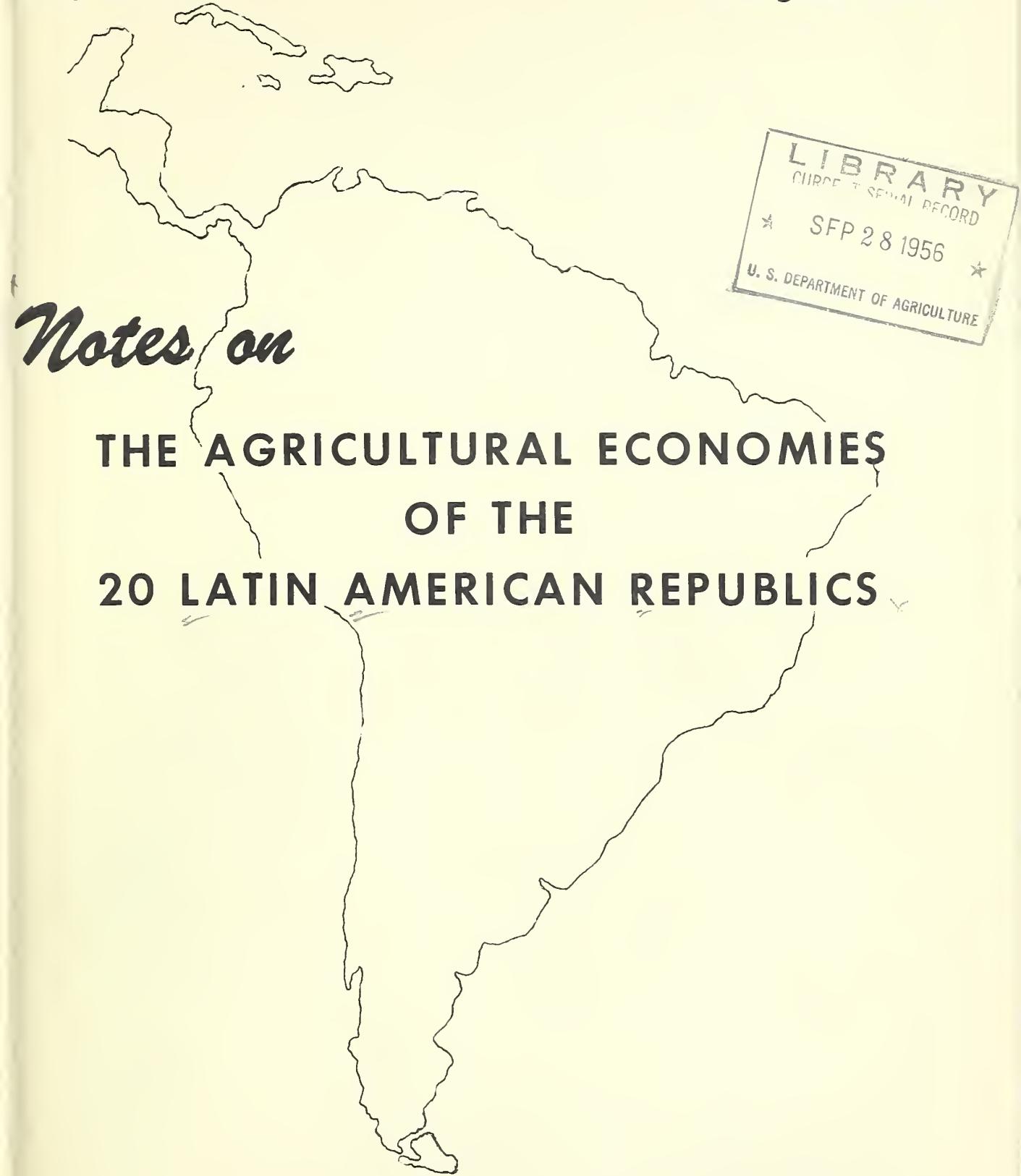


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115 Foreign Agricultural Service
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

1. Farm population. About one-third of a population totalling 19.5 million may be classified as rural.
2. Land use. Total area about 1,080,000 square miles (691,000,000 acres). About 10 percent is planted to crops, 41 percent pasture, of which part is alfalfa and planted grasses, 32 percent in forests, and the balance unsuited for farming.
3. Type of agriculture. Extensive rather than intensive farming is practiced on many large ranches. The large landowners are most frequently cattle raisers. A major share of the crop and pasture land belongs to a small group, many of whom are absentee owners and their farms are operated by tenants, share-crop renters and farm managers. In the vineyard and orchard region, land ownership is high. There is a tendency for small farms to increase, most of which are privately owned. Practically all grain farms are mechanized to some extent. Most farm power, however, is still supplied by horses.
4. Principal agricultural products. The principal crops are wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, sunflowerseed, alfalfa and cotton. Argentina is outstanding in the production of beef, mutton, and wool. Nearly half the value of the exports for the past five years have been of meat and other animal products. Quebracho extract, used for tanning hides, is an important forest product.
5. Consumption levels. Estimated daily per capita consumption of calories is 3,494. Per capita consumption of beef (estimated at 230 pounds in 1952) is one of the highest in the world. Argentina ranks as a well-fed nation.
6. Degree of self-sufficiency in food. Argentina is self-sufficient in basic foodstuff and is on an export basis for many of these food products. Import of foodstuff consists mostly of tropical products.
7. Agricultural and trade policy. Various new agricultural policies and programs have been instituted in Argentina by the new Provisional Government to stop the downward trend in production and exports of agricultural products. The policies favoring agriculture promise some reversal of the past trend toward industrialization at the expense of agriculture and less government intervention and control. Support prices for grains and oilseeds have been increased substantially and prices to producers of livestock have been raised. The export exchange rate has been liberalized by replacing the multiple rates which varied from 5.00 pesos to 13.9450 pesos per dollar to a single rate of 18.00 pesos to the dollar. The new rate applies to most agricultural exports. Grain exports are to be handled directly by private traders starting with the 1956-57 season. The former Government, under its State Trading Agency, IAPI, held a virtual monopoly on all grain exports and also had control of all carryover of commercial stocks. In a move away from bilateral agreements, Argentina has negotiated a multilateral trade and payments agreement with ten European countries. Trade and payments are to be conducted in transferable

currencies. Argentina, however, will continue its bilateral arrangements with its neighboring Latin American countries. Part of the trade between the United States and Argentina moves under the Bilateral Trade Agreement signed by the two countries on October 14, 1941.

8. Trade. More than 90 percent of all of Argentina's foreign exchange earnings come from agricultural exports. Grains and beef together furnish the bulk of these earnings. Argentine and U.S. exports are in general highly competitive and, therefore, our market there for farm products is not large. Our agricultural exports to Argentina are generally less than 5 percent of the total value. The percentage of our agricultural imports from Argentina, however, must be large because Argentina has little else to sell. We generally import some carpet wool, hides and skins, casein, tanning extract, etc. to complement or supplement our own production. During 1954 Argentine exports had a value equivalent to \$1,060 million. It now appears that export earnings for 1955 and 1956 may be moderately lower.

9. Economic situation. A Provisional Argentine Government came into power following the revolution in September and was faced with a complex of economic problems, probably as difficult as ever confronted Argentina. Several major sectors of agriculture, the backbone of the Argentine economy, have shown a downward trend for a number of years; there was an overseas deficit for 1955, and capital formation has been neglected until productivity of the economy generally is seriously impaired. The balance of payments deficit of 1955 amounted to \$185 million and foreign indebtedness reached \$757 million with gold and currency reserves only \$450 million. The new Government of Argentina realizes that the country's economic recovery depends, to a large degree, upon revitalizing agriculture and agricultural exports. During the past few months, several major policies and programs have been announced that appear to be having the desired stimulating effect on certain segments of the agricultural industry. The probable result of this action and other benefits may be a strong re-entry by Argentina into foreign markets within the near future. Granted favorable growing and harvesting weather, there will be a substantial increase by next year in the exportable surplus of grains and oilseed products, and the meat, wool and dairy products available for export are likewise expected to be larger than in recent years.

10. Special problems. Argentina has a widespread and urgent need for capital to increase production. An Argentine Financial Mission recently met with a U.S. inter-agency group to analyze Argentina's problems. Further discussions are contemplated with the Export-Import Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and private credit institutions.

U.S.-Argentine Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to Argentina (Domestic)</u>		<u>U.S. Imports from Argentina (For consumption)</u>	
Cattle, for breeding	0.3	Casein or lactarene	10.0
Dairy products	0.002	Romano cheese	0.5
Cottonseed oil, refined	8.5	Other cheese	0.4
Seeds, except oilseeds	0.2	Beef & veal, pickled or cured	0.8
Vegetables and preparations	0.2	Beef, canned incl. corned	26.1
Other agricultural products	0.5	Other meats, canned	0.9
Total agricultural products	9.6	Sausage casings	1.6
		Meat extract	1.4
Other products	138.0	Sheep & lamb skins	0.7
Total exports	147.7	Other hides & skins	0.5
		Wool, unmfd., dutiable	9.6
		Wool, unmfd., free	43.3
		Hair, animal, unmfd.	2.8
		Bones, hoofs, horns	1.8
		Tankage	0.4
		Pears, green or ripe	0.5
		Tung oil	3.6
		Canary seed	1.7
		Other agricultural products	1.5
		Total agricultural products	108.3
		Other products	18.9
		Total imports	127.2

BOLIVIA

1. Farm population. Estimated total population is 3.2 million of which about two-thirds can be classified as rural.

2. Land use. Total area about 431,000 square miles. About 40 percent of the total area is in forests, 22 percent is non-productive, about 0.5 percent cultivated and the remainder in lands suitable for cultivation, mostly pastures.

3. Type of agriculture. There are three distinct types of farming systems in Bolivia, each involving about an equal number of people. There are the feudal type, where a vast acreage worked by colonos is owned by an individual, who frequently is non-resident, the Indian communal type, and the very small individual farmer. The large farms are found principally in the tropical plains and on the Altiplano. The medium and small farms are found in the Altiplano and principally in the interior valleys, where there is an excess population on the land. In the area of Santa Cruz in the Oriente, estates of 25,000 acres are not unusual, those of 12,500 are common. The average size is about 1,250 acres. In the Altiplano, private holdings are in large estates, some of which contain over 160,000 acres. The principal agricultural region is the Altiplano. Oxen are used for draft animals. On the eastern slope of the Andes, at 4,000 to 8,000 feet, the major crops are corn, potatoes, wheat, and temperate zone fruits. In the zones of 600 to 4,000 feet, coca, coffee, citrus fruits, bananas and other tropical fruits are raised. In the third region, the Oriente, agriculture is unimportant.

4. Principal agricultural products. Corn, sugarcane, coffee, cacao, wheat, barley, rice, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, quinoa, ocas and livestock are the chief agricultural products produced for local consumption. Bolivia is on an import basis for some of these items. Those items produced and quantities exported are vanilla, cinchona bark, coca, and rubber.

5. Consumption levels. The eating level is very low. Bolivia has been grouped with the countries having the lowest calorie intake in the world. The caloric intake for the country is unknown, but it is probably not greater than 1800. Improperly developed and deformed bones and bodies and weakened physical condition indicate a low diet for a very large percentage of the people. Large amounts of alcoholic beverages, including Chicka made from corn, are consumed. Most of the Indian population chew "coca", which keeps them continuously under the influence of cocaine, which numbs their sense of hunger, and reduces their reaction to pain and fatigue.

6. Degree of self-sufficiency in food. Bolivia is a net importer of its principal foodstuffs. It must rely on foreign markets for such important items as wheat, fats and oils, dairy products, sugar, rice and meat.

7. Agricultural and trade policy. The Government endeavors to assist agriculture by granting subsidies to the sugar, rice and wheat growers, restricting imports of such items as flour and timber products, and through the purchase abroad of farm and industrial machinery with exchange obtained at

preferential rates. Monetary grants to agricultural schools and financial assistance to the Servicio Agricola Interamericano in the latter's endeavors to develop self-sufficiency in agriculture are additional forms of encouragement. The U.S. is helping Bolivia to increase and diversify its production through financial aid. The Bolivian Government keeps a rigid control over the import of essential food and agricultural products. Export and import licenses are required, except for the export of minerals. Tariffs and surcharges are imposed on imports for revenue purposes.

8. Trade. Bolivia is almost entirely dependent upon its export of minerals for the foreign exchange needed to import foodstuffs to feed its people, machinery and equipment for its mining industry, and raw materials for its small manufacturing industry. Exports of tin concentrates alone account for about 60 percent of Bolivia's foreign exchange income. On the basis of official government figures, Bolivian imports for 1955 were valued at \$82 million, which was 26 percent above the import figure for 1954. The U.S. supplied about 37.9 percent of Bolivia's imports. They included essential foodstuffs and other goods furnished Bolivia under the U.S. economic aid program. Looking ahead, on a competitive basis, Bolivia will continue to be a steady market for wheat and flour and possibly fats and oils, dairy products and rice. Bolivia has barter agreements with Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

9. Economic situation. The most important problem facing Bolivia is to find ways and means of curbing the rate of inflation. While the inflation may be described as acute, it still cannot be considered out of hand, but it must be checked if the Government is to achieve any measure of success in its program of economic diversification. A sharp decline in Bolivia's foreign exchange income was registered during 1953 as a direct consequence of the fall in world mineral prices. The deficit for the year was \$12.7 million. At the end of 1954, the Central Bank showed an overdraft position of \$1.9 million. It, therefore, can be assumed that during 1953 and 1954 Bolivia was meeting its foreign exchange deficit through liquidation of its gold and foreign exchange reserves. In an effort to offset this balance of payments deficit and to enable the Bolivian Government to initiate a plan of economic diversification, the U.S. Government on November 6, 1953, signed an Economic and Technical Assistance Agreement with Bolivia. Under this agreement the total grant aid extended by the U.S. since the start of the program is \$51.7 million. Under the 1956 program, Bolivia will receive agricultural products valued at about \$14.1 million including rice, edible oils and fats, wheat and flour, powdered milk and raw cotton.

The outlook for Bolivia in 1955 and 1956 is definitely one of continued financial difficulties, with promise of solution dependent to a large extent upon the continuance of the U.S. Aid Program and the achievement of substantial progress towards realization of the Bolivian Government's economic diversification program, as well as favorable production and prices of mineral products.

U.S.-Bolivian Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

U.S. Exports to Bolivia
(Domestic)

Lard	1.0
Tallow, inedible	0.2
Cotton, unmanufactured	1.5
Rice, milled	1.2
Wheat, grain	4.7
Wheat flour	2.3
Cottonseed oil	1.4
Other veg. oils & fats, exp.	0.03
Hops	0.05
Food for relief or charity	1.3
Other agricultural products	0.5
Total agricultural products	14.2
Other products	24.4
Total exports	38.6

U.S. Imports from Bolivia
(For consumption)

Hides & skins	0.1
Wool, unmfd., dutiable	0.2
Coffee, raw	0.1
Brazil nuts, shelled	0.8
Rubber, crude	0.4
Other agricultural products	0.03
Total agricultural products	1.6
Other products	36.8
Total imports	38.4

BRAZIL

1. Farm population. The estimate of total population in 1956 is 59.4 million, of which approximately 70 percent is rural.
2. Land use. An estimated two-thirds of Brazil is unoccupied except for a few cattle herders, collectors of forest products, and Indian tribes. Estimates of land use, therefore, must be used with caution. Out of a total area of 3,286,170 square miles, an estimated 2 percent is in crops and more than 50 percent in woodland.
3. Type of agriculture and principal products. Large plantations predominate in the production of the principal export crop, coffee. Sugar and cacao plantations occupy most of the cropland in northeastern Brazil, coffee, cotton, and sugar the central part, and cattle ranches the southern part. Subsistence crops such as yucca, corn, beans, and rice are produced by small landowners, squatters, or plantation workers. A large part of the cotton is produced by tenant farmers and share croppers, or by small owners. Brazil produces and exports more than half the world supply of coffee and practically all the babassu nuts, Brazil nuts, oiticica oil; and is the most important world producer of castor beans and dry edible beans. It ranks second in the production of cacao beans, and follows only the United States in corn production. It is the world's fourth largest producer of cotton, sugar, and tobacco, and fifth largest producer of meat.
4. Consumption levels and dependence on imports. Estimated caloric intake per capita is 2,200 each day. Much of this comes from mandioca, which is the most important item in the diet of the lower income classes. Other staple foods are rice, beans, corn, a little dried meat, fish and game. In general the diet is poorest in northern Brazil, particularly in the interior drought region of the northeast. Total supply of food per capita in terms of weight is relatively high, but the composition from a nutritional point of view is seriously deficient. The principal deficit food item is wheat, three-quarters of total consumption being imported. Other food imports are deciduous fruits and dairy products. The country is largely self-sufficient in corn, rice, meat, fats, root crops, vegetables and tropical fruits.
5. Trade. Brazil is by far the principal world supplier of agricultural imports into the United States, sending us 486 million dollars worth of coffee alone in 1955. Our principal export to Brazil is wheat, followed by dairy products, fruit, barley malt, and hops (see table).
6. Agricultural and trade policy. The Government is trying to stimulate food production, maintaining an extensive system of agricultural services and price supports. A large subsidy is being paid to wheat growers; attention is being given to storage and transportation facilities; a cooperative U.S.-Brazil technical assistance program in agriculture is getting under way; etc. A price and supply control agency (COFAP) establishes price ceilings and maintains retail outlets in an effort to keep down food prices. Foreign trade is strictly regulated through control of foreign exchange and a licensing system.

These restrictions have already severely reduced Brazil's taking of agricultural products from the United States. Reduction in dollar imports stems partly from Brazil's need to balance its exchange budget and prepare itself to repay foreign loans.

Trade and exchange regulations went into effect in October 1953 under which both import and export items are divided into categories, with the exchange rate varying with the category. Brazil has bilateral trade and payments agreements with several countries through which trade is being expanded with soft currency areas. An area of limited convertibility has been established with certain European countries that enable multilateral currency clearance. Imports from those countries have increased substantially. Brazil is a member of the GATT. The Brazilian Government is the sole importer of wheat.

7. Economic situation. Internal inflation, social unrest, a large backlog of commercial payments, and a severe imbalance in exchange, particularly dollar exchange, characterized most of 1953. The change in the trade and exchange control system, an increase in the prices of coffee and cacao, and a loan from the Export-Import Bank tended to ease the situation. During the latter part of 1954 and early 1955 the lower price for coffee and the heavy drain on exchange proceeds again worsened the situation and there are rumors of a change in the whole exchange control mechanism. There has been little curb thus far to price inflation. Although exchange has been available for essential imports there has been relatively little left to meet the demand for general imports.

8. Special items. Brazil's usual source for its major supply of wheat is Argentina. Brazil has a trade agreement with Argentina that provides for the purchase of wheat and the reciprocal exchange of a specified value of fresh fruits. Brazil signed a P. L. 480 agreement with the U.S. in November, 1955 for the purchase of wheat, and other surplus agricultural products.

U.S.-Brazilian Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to Brazil</u> (Domestic)		<u>U.S. Imports from Brazil</u> For consumption)	
Cattle, for breeding	0.6	Beef, canned incl. corned	1.2
Nonfat dry milk	1.5	Goat & kid skins	2.9
Other dairy products	0.1	Deer, buck or doe skins	0.4
Meats	0.03	Hair sheep & cabretta skins	1.4
Fruits and preparations	0.04	Other hides & skins	1.0
Grain sorghums	0.6	Wool, unmfd., dutiable	0.5
Wheat, grain	6.8	Cocoa or cacao beans	46.9
Wheat flour	0.4	Cocoa & chocolate, unsweet	6.8
Other grains and prep.	0.2	Coffee, raw	486.3
Hops	0.4	Linters	0.4
Seeds, except oilseeds	0.3	Sisal & henequen	5.7
Cottonseed oil, refined	0.2	Brazil nuts	5.8
Other veg. oils & fats, exp.	0.04	Peanuts, shelled	3.1
Essential oils	0.2	Castor beans	3.2
Peas, dry, ripe	0.2	Babassu kernels	1.6
Food for relief or charity	1.1	Carnauba wax	11.0
Other agricultural products	0.6	Oiticica oil	1.2
Total agricultural products	13.3	Castor oil	3.8
Other products	226.8	Lignaloe or bois de rose oil	1.9
Total exports	240.1	Other essential oils	1.5
		Tapioca flour & cassava	3.5
		Rubber, crude	0.5
		Other agricultural products	2.7
		Total agricultural products	593.4
		Other products	36.1
		Total imports	629.5

CHILE

1. Farm population. About 55 percent of a total population of 6.3 million in 1956.

2. Land use. Total area is 287,164 square miles. In 1942-43 about 26 percent was classed as agricultural land, 17 percent as forestry area, and 57 percent as waste. About 3 million acres were in crops and 10 million in pastures.

3. Type of agriculture. Most common is the large plantation worked by hired day laborers, but there are also many subsistence farms and a few medium-sized farms. Many of the larger farms are used for sheep and cattle raising. Modern farm practices are carried on by some producers while others follow methods of several generations ago. On the whole, farm practices are considerably more advanced than in many parts of the world.

4. Principal agricultural products. The principal crops include cereals, pulses, potatoes and sunflowers. Hemp and tobacco are also produced as well as sizeable quantities of fruits, particularly wine grapes. Wheat farming is first in value of annual production and cattle raising second. Wool is the leading agricultural export.

5. Consumption levels. The average consumption level is about 2,687 calories daily per person. The diet is low in protective foods and for some groups, in energy foods as well. Greater variety in diet is needed.

6. Degree of self-sufficiency in food. Chile is on a net import basis for food. Chief imports are wheat and flour, beef, vegetable oils, sugar, and bananas. The country is generally about 90 percent self-sufficient in food-stuff at present consumption levels.

7. Agricultural and trade policy. Chile maintains high tariffs on imports. The Chilean Government, however, has recently taken measures which in effect considerably lessen restrictions governing foreign trade and establish a free exchange system whereby some 1200 items may now be freely imported into the country. Imports are still in effect limited quantitatively to the amounts set aside in the Foreign Exchange Budget each year. Export quotas are in effect for certain food items but they do not offer any real impediment to trade. The Ministry of Economy and INACO supervise imports of essential foods. Foreign wheat imports are actually handled by INACO but others are received and distributed by private firms. Part of the INACO's profits are to be used for the encouragement of agricultural production and premiums are applied to export products having non-remunerative prices. Price controls are the principal implement of government policy with respect to internal trade in agricultural and food products. State credits play a large part in agricultural development. Various technical assistance programs in Chile are also aiding food production.

8. Trade. Exports are dominated by mineral products which comprise 70-80 percent of the total value. Wool, pulses, onions, barley, oats, fruit, and mutton are the important agricultural exports. Agricultural imports include wheat, flour, edible oils, sugar, and live cattle and sheep, as well as many tropical products. Agricultural trade between the U.S. and Chile is not large. Argentina is historically the principal supplier of the products we have in surplus and that Chile needs, with the exception of cotton. Since 1948, Chilean imports of agricultural products from the U.S., however, have been maintained at a comparatively high level in terms of Chile's total agricultural imports with the balance of trade highly favorable to the U.S. in several years. Chile is a member of the GATT and maintains bilateral agreements with several countries to promote trade.

9. Economic situation. The conclusion of the Korean armistice was attended by a general softening of the market for Chile's copper, which is becoming almost her sole source of dollar exchange, and for nitrate and other mineral exports, with consequent prejudice to the general foreign payments situation. An increasing share of Chile's trade, both exports and imports, has been diverted from dollar areas, through bilateral trade agreements and because of dollar difficulty. Chile had an enormous deficit for 1953 and an unfinanced budget for 1954. Chile's agricultural production does not meet her growing population needs and increased imports of these deficit commodities is adding to her exchange problem. The new "austerity" program in Chile for attacking these problems includes government economies, strict price and wage controls, tighter exchange controls, expanded production, supervision of distribution, a free exchange system, etc. The present increased demand abroad has eased somewhat the copper situation in Chile but inflation continues.

10. Special problems. Chile signed a 1956 surplus agricultural commodity agreement under PL 480 with the U.S., March 13. The total amount of the program, including transportation, was \$34.6 million. The largest single item was wheat.

U.S.-Chilean Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to Chile</u> (Domestic)		<u>U.S. Imports from Chile</u> (For consumption)	
Nonfat dry milk	1.3	Beeswax, crude	0.2
Tallow, inedible	0.6	Wool, unmfd., dutiable	0.4
Cotton, unmanufactured	1.4	Coffee, raw	0.06
Wheat, grain	2.3	Grapes, fresh	0.3
Cottonseed oil, refined	6.5	Melons	0.4
Hops	0.4	Other fruits & prep.	0.3
Seeds, except oilseeds	0.08	Wines	0.4
Other agricultural products	0.4	Soap bark	0.4
Total agricultural products	12.9	Rubber, crude	0.09
		Lentils	0.4
Other products	77.5	Beans, dry, ripe	0.9
Total exports	90.4	Other vegetables & prep.	0.2
		Other agricultural products	0.2
		Total agricultural products	4.5
		Other products	197.2
		Total imports	201.7

COLOMBIA

1. Farm population. Estimated population is 13.7 million, about two-thirds of which is rural.
2. Land use. Total land area, 439,530 square miles. An estimated 2.6 percent is in farms, of which 84 percent is in crops. Of the 97.4 percent not in farms an estimated 58 percent is in forest, 24 percent in range land.
3. Type of agriculture and principal agricultural products. The people and consequently the agriculture is concentrated in the western third of the country. Much of the production is on small farms, although large-scale agriculture is developing in the Cauca Valley, the Tolima Valley, and on the Coast. Cattle ranches, on the other hand, are usually large. Coffee is the principal commercial crop, although corn is the main item of the diet followed by yuca, plantains, beans, rice, sugar. Cotton and tobacco are also important crops. The livestock industry accounts for a substantial part of the country's wealth, although the domestic consumption of meat and animal products is low.
4. Consumption levels and dependence on agricultural imports. The caloric intake for Colombia has been estimated by one source to average 2,340 per day per capita. Another source states that the diet of the average Colombian is adequate from the point of view of calories, but is deficient in animal products, cereals, fresh fruits, and green vegetables. The principal deficit agricultural items are wheat, cacao, and fats and oils. Wheat is imported largely from the United States and Canada. Cotton production has about reached the point of self-sufficiency although this item has been an important import in the past. Increasing the total consumption of food and fiber by the low-income classes, either in cities or rural areas, would require an accompanying program to raise the level of purchasing power.
5. Trade. Colombia usually ranks fourth as a Latin American market for agricultural products, the principal items taken being cotton, wheat and flour, fats and oils, and barley malt (see table). It is the second world supplier of coffee, which furnishes most of the exchange for Colombia's imports.
6. Agricultural and trade policy. The Government is working hard to make Colombia self-sufficient in all agricultural items, particularly food. From time to time minimum prices are paid to producers through the Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos, import duties are high, and efforts are being made to improve the techniques of production and distribution through co-operative assistance programs. There is also an ambitious expansion program for the livestock industry and a program to develop high-yielding varieties of wheat. All imports are made under license, whether they are through regular commercial channels, through direct Government negotiation, or through relief organizations. Imports are divided into categories according to essentiality, with certain items on a prohibited list. Licenses are required for export of certain products. Colombia is not a member of the GATT and has

no bilateral trade agreement with the United States. It has bilateral trade and/or payments agreements with several European countries.

7. Economic situation. Business was exceptionally good during 1953 and early 1954. Record coffee exports at all-time high prices and the cessation of internal civil disorder resulted in expanded commercial and industrial activity in all sectors of the economy. At the end of 1953 there was a favorable exchange balance, a budget surplus, and adequate gold and dollar reserves. During the latter part of 1954 and early 1955, however, the decline in coffee prices stopped the upward trend. In 1955 Colombia instituted a series of new regulations in an effort to balance its foreign exchange account.

8. Special items. Colombia has a PL 480 agreement with the United States for the purchase of wheat, cotton, cottonseed oil, non-fat dry milk solids, and butter.

U.S.-Colombian Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

U.S. Exports to Colombia
(Domestic)

Cattle, live	3.9
Baby chicks	0.3
Milk, dried, whole	0.7
Nonfat dry milk	0.4
Infants' & dietetic foods	0.7
Other dairy products	0.08
Beef and veal, canned	0.3
Other meats	0.4
Eggs, in the shell	1.3
Hides and skins	0.8
Lard	0.5
Tallow, inedible	1.6
Other animal oils and fats	1.0
Cotton, unmanufactured	1.9
Fruits and preparations	0.6
Barley malt	1.9
Oatmeal	0.4
Rice, milled	0.2
Wheat, grain	3.0
Wheat flour	0.3
Other grains and prep.	0.5
Feeds and fodders	0.9
Cottonseed	0.2
Cottonseed oil	1.3
Other veg. oils & fats, exp.	0.6
Hops	0.6
Seeds, except oilseeds	0.2
Vegetables and preparations	0.7
Food for relief or charity	0.7
Other agricultural products	1.4
Total agricultural products	27.3
Other products	301.2
Total exports	328.5

U.S. Imports from Colombia
(For consumption)

Coffee, raw	408.4
Bananas	3.4
Other agricultural products	0.3
Total agricultural products	412.1
Other products	29.8
Total imports	441.9

COSTA RICA

1. Farm population. More than three-quarters of the estimated 926,000 people in Costa Rica are classed as rural. About 70 percent of the people live in the highlands, 7 percent in the Caribbean lowlands, and the balance in the Pacific coastal region.
2. Land Use. About 83 percent of the total area of Costa Rica is in forests, about half of which are in presently inaccessible areas. Another 12 percent is in pasture and range, and only about 5 percent is cultivated.
3. Type of agriculture and principal products. The agriculture of the central plateau, where most of the population is concentrated, is characterized by many small individually owned farms interspersed with large estates. On the coasts, on the other hand, the large-scale operations of the United Fruit Company predominate, although there are numerous small planters who sell their product to the company. The stage of agricultural development is highly variable by region and type of crop. Mechanization is increasing, but there are many disadvantages to the use of tractors on the Meseta Central and ox power and machetes are still widely used. Soil erosion and depletion are evident especially in the central plateau.

The principal money crop is coffee, followed by bananas, cacao, and abaca. Corn, rice, and sugar are the important food crops. Basic food crops occupy approximately 40 percent of the cultivated area; the three main export crops, coffee, bananas, and cacao occupy about 47 percent, and sugarcane, abaca, and fruits and vegetables occupy the remainder.
4. Consumption levels and dependence on imports. Estimated caloric intake in Costa Rica is just over 2,000 per day, with a low level of protein consumption. The daily diet of the laborer consists of rice, corn, beans, and a crude brown sugar. Occasionally the diet includes some bread and is relieved perhaps once a week by small quantities of meat, and seasonally by the addition of certain vegetables and tropical fruits. Small quantities of cooking fats are used, but dairy products and eggs are ordinarily financially beyond the reach of the laborer. Costa Rica produces most of the basic food consumed with the exception of wheat flour and fats and oils and small quantities of dairy products. These are imported, largely from the United States. Small amounts of other foods are imported, primarily for the city markets.
5. Trade. Costa Rica has a so-called "favorable" trade balance, with the United States as the principal supplier and most important market. Trade with Europe is increasing, particularly with regard to coffee exports. Coffee and bananas are the principal exports, followed by cacao and abaca. Small exports are also made in most years of corn, beans, sugar, beef, rice, and African palm oil. Imports are largely of manufactured articles.
6. Agricultural and trade policy. For some years Costa Rica has been encouraging increased production of agricultural commodities in an effort to become self-sufficient, and she has been successful in most of the basic products. The National Production Council operates a minimum price guarantee

to farmers, and buys and sells commodities, on both the domestic and foreign market. The other two factors responsible for increased production are the expansion of agricultural credits and the extension program.

Costa Rica is a signatory to the International Wheat Agreement and has several bilateral agreements with European and Central American countries. It does not belong to the GATT and the former trade agreement with the United States has been terminated. A new higher schedule of tariff rates became effective in April 1954, although certain changes in duties have been made since that date.

7. Economic conditions. The overall economy of Costa Rica continued to expand throughout 1955 and the country is enjoying the highest level of prosperity in its economic history. Technical assistance activities contributed to the expansion, particularly with regard to agriculture. The volume of foreign trade established a new record in 1953 and progress was made in developing transportation and communication facilities as well as in alleviating the shortage of electric power.

8. Technical assistance. The major efforts of the technical assistance program in Costa Rica have been in increased production of foodstuffs. Cacao and rubber production could be greatly expanded along the Siquirres-Guapiles railroad as well as elsewhere. Black pepper, cinnamon and other spices could become a new crop for export.

U.S.-Costa Rica Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to Costa Rica</u> (Domestic)		<u>U.S. Imports from Costa Rica</u> (For consumption)	
Cattle, for breeding	0.2	Cocoa or cacao beans	4.5
Dairy products	0.4	Coffee, raw	11.2
Lard	1.2	Abaca or manila	0.3
Fruits and preparations	0.3	Bananas	11.2
Corn, grain	0.5	Other agricultural products	0.3
Oatmeal	0.1	Total agricultural products	27.6
Wheat flour	1.5		
Other grains & prep.	0.4	Other products	0.6
Feed & fodders	0.3		
Vegetable oils & fats, exp.	0.5	Total imports	28.1
Tobacco, leaf	0.1		
Beans, dry, ripe	0.4		
Other vegetables & prep.	0.3		
Food for relief or charity	0.03		
Other agricultural products	0.4		
Total agricultural products	6.5		
Other products	36.6		
Total exports	43.1		

CUBA

1. Farm population. The estimated population of Cuba is 5.8 million, about 70 percent of which is rural.
2. Land use. Cuba is approximately the size of Pennsylvania. The total land area is slightly more than 44,000 square miles, of which 80 percent is in farms. An estimated 18 percent is cultivated, 11 in forests, 34 in pastures, and 15 is not cultivable.
3. Type of agriculture and principal products. Agriculture is generally organized on an extensive basis, with most of the farms highly specialized, as for example, sugar centrals, producers of bananas for export, coffee plantations, and cattle ranches. Sugar is by far the most important crop. Tobacco is the principal cash crop in certain areas and there are many farms specializing in production of pineapples and winter vegetables for export. The principal food crops are corn, beans, sweet potatoes, potatoes, yams, yuca, malanga, rice, and bananas and plantains for local consumption.
4. Consumption levels and dependence on agricultural imports. Consumption of high-calorie foods is substantial, but the diet is low in protein and other protective foods. An estimated 30 percent of the total volume of food consumed in Cuba is imported, as well as almost all of the cotton. The principal imports are wheat and flour, rice, lard, and dairy products.
5. Trade. The economy of the country depends on the export market for its sugar, which makes up almost 90 percent of the total value of exports. Other important exports are tobacco, pineapples, and winter vegetables. Cuba is the most important Latin American market for agricultural exports from the United States. It is the most import market for our butter, bacon, hams and shoulders, filberts, onions, chickpeas, dried peas, and many canned fruits and vegetables. In most years Cuba is the first rice market and the second most important market for lard. It is a significant market for United States exports of processed milk, deciduous fruits, dried beans, potatoes, etc. Cuba sends the bulk of her products to the United States and receives the bulk of its imports from this country (see attached table for details of U.S. trade).
6. Agricultural and trade policy. The Government controls almost every part of the sugar industry, including production, marketing, labor, etc. It also intervenes in the marketing for other crops, including tobacco. To encourage diversification of agriculture and increased food production, minimum prices are fixed for corn, rice, and meat. Maximum prices to consumers have also been established. Cuba grants preferential treatment to many United States products and receives preference on many of its products in the United States market. It is a member of the GATT. Cuba has no foreign exchange problem as such, the peso and the dollar being freely convertible at one to one. Desire for increased self-sufficiency in Cuba has resulted in certain problems with respect to consumption taxes on imported products, to special privileges for new industries established in Cuba, and questions of interpretation of our

contractual arrangements. Cuba has bilateral agreements with several European countries for the reciprocal exchange of products.

7. Economic situation. Cuba's economy is tied closely to that of the United States and is geared to the export market. The country enjoyed a period of high prosperity during the post-war years when sugar prices were high, culminating in 1952. A bumper sugar crop that year and the prospects for further increases in 1953 with a consequent reduction in price caused the Government to limit the size of the 1953 crop as well as the following crops. The gradual contraction in the economy from the prosperous 1949-52 conditions proceeded in orderly fashion and during the past few months there have been improvements in most lines of business with the exception of the textile industry. Weather conditions are favorable for agriculture. Limitation of the sugar crop to about 5.0 million short tons should insure the maintenance of purchasing power for an adequate quantity of agricultural imports.

U.S.-Cuban Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to Cuba</u> (Domestic)	<u>U.S. Imports from Cuba</u> (For consumption)		
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened	2.4	Frog legs	0.7
Other dairy products	1.1	Beeswax, crude	0.5
Eggs, in the shell	2.7	Coffee, raw	3.6
Hams & bacon (ex. canned)	6.2	Sisal & henequen	0.8
Pork, pickled or cured	2.3	Bran shorts	0.8
Other meats	1.0	Pineapples, fresh	1.8
Lard	20.2	Pineapples, prep. or pres.	2.5
Tallow, edible and inedible	2.3	Plantains, green or ripe	0.5
Cotton, unmanufactured	1.4	Sugar	293.2
Apples, fresh	1.1	Cocoa or cacao beans	0.7
Peaches, canned	0.8	Molasses, unfit for human consumption	22.9
Baby foods, fruits, canned	1.2	Other molasses & sugar sirup	4.4
Other canned fruits	1.1	Vegetable waxes	0.5
Pear and peach juice	2.0	Leaf for cigar wrappers, un- stemmed	2.1
Other fruits and prep.	1.5	Cigar leaf (filler)	17.5
Barley malt	0.9	Scrap tobacco	5.2
Cornstarch	0.6	Cucumbers	0.6
Rice, milled	19.5	Other vegetables & prep.	1.1
Wheat, grain	3.1	Other agricultural products	2.2
Wheat flour	7.4	Total agricultural products	361.7
Bakery products	0.8		
Other grains and prep.	1.6	Other products	54.9
Feeds and fodders	3.2	Total imports	416.6
Nuts and preparations	0.6		
Cottonseed oil	0.6		
Soybean oil	0.9		
Other veg. oils & fats, exp.	1.1		
Beans, dry, ripe	5.4		
Onions	2.0		
Potatoes, white	1.8		
Tomato juice, canned	0.9		
Tomato sauce, canned	1.8		
Other vegetables, canned	1.6		
Other vegetables and prep.	1.5		
Beverages (beer, wine, etc.)	0.4		
Other agricultural products	4.7		
Total agricultural products	107.6		
Other products	342.1		
Total exports	449.8		

1. Farm population. About 56 percent of the total population of 2.4 million is agricultural.

2. Land use. Total land area of the Dominican Republic is about 19,300 square miles or 12,355,000 acres. Preliminary data from the 1950 agricultural census indicated that the total farm area of the Dominican Republic was about 5.9 million acres. The average size of the 281,000 farms covered was 20.8 acres.

3. Type of agriculture. The Cibao valley is the heart of the Dominican Republic. This region is the most productive and densely populated area of the country. Except for the cultivation of sugarcane, which is limited to the southern coastal plain and a small section on the north coast, all export crops are produced in the Cibao valley. In the western part of the valley, because of erratic and irregular rainfall, irrigation farming is practiced in the lowlands. Although rice is grown in every part of the country, production is concentrated in this part of the valley. Irrigation is also used here to produce plantains, bananas, and other crops.

4. Principal agricultural products. With the exception of tobacco the principal export products of the Dominican Republic are food commodities. They include sugar, cacao beans and chocolate products, coffee, bananas, corn, and meat. Small quantities of citrus fruits, sweet potatoes, dry legumes and other products are exported to other Caribbean Islands. A portion of all of these commodities is, of course, consumed domestically. Other crops produced which are almost wholly consumed within the country are rice, yautias, yucca, most fruits and vegetables, peanuts (for oil), eggs and cheese.

5. Consumption levels and degree of self-sufficiency. The estimated food balance for 1950 shows a per capita daily intake of 2100 calories. About 70 to 80 percent of the diet of the average campesino is composed of corn, rice, beans, plantains, yucca, sweet potatoes, and yautia. His diet is monotonously the same throughout the year, principally for financial reasons but also because of habit. The Dominican Republic is nearly self-sufficient in its food production, with only wheat and flour, fish, white potatoes, prepared milk and assorted canned goods imported on any significant scale. Wheat and flour are imported almost exclusively from the United States and Canada. The bulk of sea food consumed in the Dominican Republic consists of salted, dried or smoked fish brought in from the United States, Canada and Europe. Although domestic production now supplies the bulk of fresh milk consumed, substantial quantities of evaporated, condensed and dried milk are imported. Local production of white potatoes is inadequate and a large proportion of requirements is imported. A wide variety of miscellaneous food products including canned fruits and vegetables, preserves, fine cuts of meat, wines, cheeses and canned food specialties is imported on a small scale.

6. Agricultural and trade policy. The Government is taking an active interest in increasing agricultural production through programs for the development of

the coffee and cacao industries and through increasing its investment in the sugar industry. Increased rice production is being encouraged through construction of new irrigation systems and opening up of new lands to rice cultivation. A resolution of April, 1955 gave initial impetus to a comparatively large scale cotton program by providing technical and financial assistance to farmers. The Government has been successful in increasing peanut production by providing fertilizers, insecticides and other farm requisites at cost price and by establishing farm machinery pools for rental at very low prices. Prohibitive import duties on lard are in effect; imports of rice are forbidden, except seed, for which import licenses are required. Exports of coffee and cacao are controlled by monopolies and there are high export taxes on both. The Dominican Republic is a member of the GATT and of the International Wheat Agreement and has commercial agreements with several European countries.

7. Trade. Three products, sugar, coffee and cacao accounted for around 80 percent of the total value of all exports. The United States is the most important single destination for these exports. The United States likewise dominates the Dominican market, supplying around 65 percent of the total value of all imports into that country. Wheat and flour, cotton and cotton products, meat products, processed milk and canned and preserved foods make up the bulk of Dominican imports from the United States.

8. Economic situation. In recent years the Dominican Republic has been enjoying a period of prosperity, due primarily to the high prices of its products on the export market. Traditionally this country's basic export has been sugar. When previous high prices of this commodity declined, however, the severe drop in value of Dominican exports that otherwise would have taken place was largely prevented by expanding production and rising prices of coffee and cacao. Following a temporary recession in 1953, the year 1954 marked for the Dominican Republic a record level of economic activity even though the world market for sugar continued depressed. Most of the larger industrial establishments, excluding sugar mills, increased production substantially. Indices of salaries for the year as a whole showed a significant rise above 1953 and do not include the bonus of one month's salary received by most non-agricultural employees for the first time in 1954. Thus the rise in national income was shared to some extent by all classes of the population.

U.S.-Dominican Republic Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to Dominican Republic</u> (Domestic)		<u>U.S. Imports from Dominican Republic</u> (For consumption)	
Cattle, live	0.3	Beef, fresh	0.5
Dairy products	0.2	Beeswax, crude	0.3
Meats	0.2	Cocoa or cacao beans	16.8
Tallow, inedible	0.3	Chocolate, unsweetened	6.7
Cotton, unmanufactured	0.2	Coffee, raw	23.0
Fruits and preparations	0.4	Corn, grain	1.8
Wheat flour	1.2	Bananas	2.2
Bakery products	0.3	Sugar	2.9
Other grains and prep.	0.6	Molasses, unfit for human consumption	3.2
Feeds and fodders	0.1	Other molasses & sugar sirup	0.4
Vegetables, canned	0.2	Other agricultural products	0.8
Other vegetables and prep.	0.3	Total agricultural products	58.5
Other agricultural products	0.4		
Total agricultural products	4.8		
Other products	55.1	Other products	3.7
Total exports	59.9	Total imports	62.2

ECUADOR

1. Area and population. The area of Ecuador is approximately 100,000 square miles. The population is about 3.7 million of which two-thirds is rural.
2. Land use. Relatively little of the land area is under cultivation. The Oriente region and the Pacific littoral have few settlers and are little developed, the Sierra and the Guayas Basin having the largest areas of cultivated land. In addition, natural or planted pastures take up about 16 percent of the area in the Sierra and about 7 percent on the coast.
3. Type of agriculture and principal products. The principal commercial crops are bananas, rice, cacao and coffee, all of which are grown in the coastal region. Ecuador now ranks first as a world exporter of bananas. Production in the Sierra is largely for domestic use, the major crops being corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, and rye. Large plantation agriculture is particularly prevalent for those crops grown on the lowlands for export, whereas in the Sierra there are numerous small farms in addition to the larger holdings. Communal ownership of land is common in parts of the Sierra. A sizeable, but practically indeterminate, portion of the total land area belongs to the State. Land is farmed under various systems of tenure, including owner operation, cash rental, lease or concession, community ownership, and modifications of the old encomienda system. By all criteria 1954 was the most prosperous year in the history of Ecuadorian agriculture. The cash crops—bananas, coffee, and cacao, brought premium prices and there were important gains in production as well. Rice was the chief exception to the upward agricultural trend. Wheat production is increasing as is corn. Pyrethrum, a new cash crop for the Sierra, showed a substantial rise in production.
4. Consumption levels and dependence on imports. It is estimated that one-third of Ecuador's population is well fed, while two-thirds are under-nourished. The bulk of the people in the highlands thrive mostly on grains and some pulses. The majority of the rural population on the coast have more to eat than those in the highlands, but their diet is still far from sufficient, particularly in terms of proteins. Wheat and flour and fats and oils are the principal imported foodstuffs, although small amounts of other foods such as sugar are imported from time to time. Cotton is also imported in substantial quantities.
5. Trade. The year 1954 broke all existing records for the value of Ecuador's exports and imports. More than 90% of the export value was accounted for by cacao, bananas, and coffee. Although the value of banana exports increased from the year before it lost first place to cacao because of a price rise and increased production of the latter product. Exports of rice and Panama hats have declined in recent years. The United States is by far the best market for Ecuador's exports, although the South American countries are increasing their takings of her products. The United States remains the chief source of imports also but Europe is gaining relatively as a source of imports. Germany and Belgium particularly have been underselling the United States (notably in machinery and equipment) as well as offering more lenient credit terms. As

noted above, the principal agricultural imports are wheat and flour, fats and oils, and cotton.

6. Agricultural and trade policy. The Government has embarked on a self-sufficiency program with the hope that imports of agricultural products can be lessened. In 1954 a record wheat crop was produced, partly because of stimulation by various government promotional measures, mostly by the National Wheat Commission, and partly by the use of higher yielding strains, coupled with good weather. Agricultural credit is being supplied through Government sources but credit still falls short of needs. The Government is also stimulating exports, for example the National Monetary Board now permits exporters of bananas from Esmeraldas to turn over to the Central Bank at the official rate only \$1.00 on each stem exported, the balance of the foreign exchange received can be converted at the free market rate; the free exportation of rice has been authorized and exporters are permitted to convert foreign exchange received up to US \$6.00 per quintal at the free market rate, any balance to be turned in at the official rate to the Central Bank. Imports are made under license, with the commodities being classed in two different import lists with strict advance deposit requirements being made for List II items. Also foreign exchange with which to purchase List II items must be acquired at the higher free market rate instead of the official rate of 15.15 sucres per U.S. dollar. Ecuador is not a member of the GATT, the bilateral trade agreement with the United States was terminated on July 16, 1956.

7. Economic situation. The year 1954 was prosperous for Ecuador, with local business brisk in most lines as the purchasing power of the population increased substantially. In spite of a favorable trade balance, however, there was a small deficit in the balance of payments. Since the fourth quarter of 1954 the economy has been subjected to some severe stresses and strains. The balance of payments position has become progressively worse as cacao and coffee prices have fallen, imports have continued to be heavy, and the Government's expenditures abroad have remained large. An unbalanced 1955 national budget resulted in a marked deterioration of the internal fiscal position. On January 1, 1954 the former system of taxation upon foreign exchange transactions, resulting in a multiplicity of exchange rates, was abolished. The exchange taxes were in most cases, incorporated into the new Ecuadorian Customs Tariff. The new Foreign Exchange Law eliminated the old import categories A, B, and C, replacing them with only two lists, I and II. The effect of these measures was to reduce considerably the previous multiplicity of rates. For most transactions only two different exchange rates apply, the official -- for essential and semi-essential imports on List I -- and the free market rate, applying to List II imports, to mixing arrangements (involving in-between rates), unregistered capital movements, and many service items.

8. Special items. Ecuador and the United States have signed an agreement for sale of United States surplus products to Ecuador under PL 480. These products include wheat, cotton, tobacco, and fats and oils.

U.S.-Ecuadorian Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

U.S. Exports to Ecuador
(Domestic)

Milk, dried, whole	0.1
Nonfat dry milk	0.1
Infants' & dietetic food	0.2
Other dairy products	0.01
Lard	0.4
Tallow, inedible	0.7
Cotton, unmanufactured	0.4
Fruits and preparations	0.2
Oatmeal	0.1
Wheat, grain	0.7
Other grains and prep.	0.3
Hops	0.1
Coconut oil	0.2
Cottonseed oil	0.2
Other veg. oils & fats, exp.	0.09
Vegetables and preparations	0.1
Other agricultural products	0.4
Total agricultural products	4.5
Other products	41.3
Total exports	45.8

U.S. Imports from Peru ~~Peru~~ Ecuador
(For consumption)

Cocoa or cacao beans	9.1
Coffee, raw	16.9
Bananas	20.7
Castor beans	0.5
Kapok	0.2
Other agricultural products	0.3
Total agricultural products	47.8
Other products	5.3
Total imports	53.1

EL SALVADOR

1. Farm population. More than three-quarters of the 2.5 million people in El Salvador are rural inhabitants. Most of these are farm laborers or small farmers living on a subsistence basis. This is the most densely populated country on the American mainland and is exceeded only by Haiti in all the Americas.

2. Land use. Much of the arable land of the country is already under cultivation and the sparse woodlands that are still available are disappearing rapidly because of the almost total dependence upon wood for fuel. The soil and water resources are being seriously depleted by runoff and erosion, which is being accelerated by overgrazing and cultivation of steep unprotected slopes. Estimates indicate there may be 400,000 acres of exploitable timber and possibly 900,000 acres of new land that could be brought under cultivation. Mining is little developed. The Departments of San Miguel, Morazan, and La Union are the gold and silver centers.

3. Type of agriculture and principal products. About 25 percent of the land under cultivation is devoted to a single commercial crop, coffee; while three-quarters of the remainder is used for a single food crop, corn. Most of the best land at an elevation of 2,500 to 5,000 feet is used for coffee production. There are no limitations or boundaries to corn production. It is found in highlands and lowlands, on good soils and poor soils. Much of the coastal region is used for pasture. Most of the rice is produced in the hill country towards La Libertad and Sonsonate; in the lowlands of San Miguel considerable land is used for the production of cotton and henequen.

Agricultural production is performed largely by manual labor, although in recent years large numbers of tractors have been imported. These are used in the cultivation of cotton, corn, beans, and sugarcane.

4. Consumption levels and dependence on imports. Corn, beans, and bananas constitute the bulk of the diet for the majority of Salvadoreans. Very few processed foods are used other than sugar, coffee, and rice. Beef and dairy products are generally of poor quality and are not consumed in large quantities. Per capita consumption of foodstuffs is low. Domestic production supplies the major part of consumption needs for all foods except wheat and flour, most of this being imported. Smaller quantities of fats, dairy products, and processed fruits and vegetables for the city population are also imported.

5. Trade. By far the principal export of El Salvador is coffee, accounting for about 85 percent of the total value. Small quantities of cotton, sesame seed, henequen fiber, and sugar are also exported. The United States is Salvador's best customer, taking 90 percent of the coffee exports. Imports into Salvador consist largely of manufactured articles. Wheat flour is the principal food imported. A large part of the imports come from the United States.

For many years El Salvador has consistently maintained a favorable balance of payments. No exchange and few import control regulations are imposed.

6. Agricultural and trade policy. A Supply Stabilization Board controls the price, both retail and wholesale, of sugar, as well as the international trade in this item. This Board also purchases and sells certain basic commodities at determined prices with the purpose of keeping prices within what is considered a reasonable range, both for producers and consumers.

The two principal objectives of foreign trade policy are (1) a progressive economic integration of the Central American countries, and (2) diversification of Salvadorean foreign trade with respect to products exported and to origin and destination of imports and exports. Several agreements have been signed with other Central American countries and also with countries of Europe looking toward these objectives. El Salvador has a bilateral trade agreement with the United States.

The Government from time to time prohibits the exportation of rice or corn when these products are in short supply. Discussions have been held with respect to import controls for tobacco and wheat flour, but so far no action has been taken.

There is a cooperative U.S.-Salvador program for technical assistance in agriculture handled by the Centro Nacional de Agronomia. FAO technicians are also working in El Salvador in livestock and dairy work as well as in farm management.

7. Economic situation. Excellent coffee prices contributed to good business conditions during 1954. Although there was some falling off in 1955, the volume of retail sales of general merchandise held up well. The first of three 15,000 KWH turbine-generator units of the Lempa River Dam and Hydroelectric Plant has been put into operation. Surveys and negotiations are in progress to extend power to areas now being served by small independent steam and diesel plants and to areas without any electric light and power facilities.

U.S.-El Salvador Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to El Salvador</u> (Domestic)		<u>U.S. Imports from El Salvador</u> (For consumption)	
Dairy products	0.5	Coffee, raw	60.9
Lard	0.8	Sesame seed	0.5
Tallow, inedible	0.5	Other agricultural products	0.2
Coffee, instant	0.2	Total agricultural	61.7
Fruits & preparations	0.3		
Corn, grain	2.7	Other products	0.3
Wheat, grain	0.2		
Wheat flour	1.2	Total imports	62.0
Other grains & preparations	0.3		
Tobacco, flue-cured	0.3		
Beans, dry, ripe	0.5		
Other vegetables & prep.	0.3		
Other agricultural products	0.7		
Total agricultural products	8.6		
Other products	38.2		
Total exports	46.8		

GUATEMALA

1. Farm population. Population of Guatemala is estimated at about 3.1 million. Approximately three-quarters of the total is rural. The interior highlands are the most densely settled portion of the country.
2. Land use. Although more than half of the land area is in farms, only about 7 percent of the total area is cultivated. More than one-quarter of the area is in pastures, more than a third in forests.
3. Type of agriculture and principal products. Commercial farming is limited largely to coffee and banana plantations. Many of the large estates have been operated with a semi-feudal system of management. About half of the land area is publicly owned, either by the central government, municipalities, or village units. Recent agitation within the country has led to the adoption of agrarian legislation for the improvement of the tenure status of the small farmer, first under the Arbenz Government and later revised under the present regime. There is much subsistence agriculture in the highland areas where most of the population is Indian. Much of the cultivated land in this area is split into small, uneconomic and often scattered units. The principal food crops are corn and beans. The coffee lands are those lying between 500 and 1500 meter altitudes and extending along the Pacific coast from Mexico nearly to El Salvador. Bananas are grown in the lowlands. Guatemala is also a producer of rice, cotton, cacao, abaca, and cattle.
4. Consumption levels and dependence on imports. Principal food crops are corn, bean, rice, various tropical vegetables, and fruits. Livestock and poultry products are consumed only to a limited extent. Guatemala is self-sufficient in practically all foods except wheat, dairy products, and luxury items imported for urban distribution. Quality of the diet leaves much to be desired, however. The Indians live largely on starches and have little animal protein in their diet. Very primitive cooking and living conditions exist in most Indian and a large majority of Mestizo homes.
5. Trade. The United States is the principal market for Guatemalan exports and the most important supplier for imports. Coffee is by far the largest export followed by bananas, lumber, essential oils, and abaca. The principal U.S. agricultural exports to Guatemala are wheat flour, followed by lard, dairy products, and tobacco.
6. Agricultural and trade policy. Agrarian reform has occupied much of the attention of the Government over the past several years. This has involved widespread expropriation and redistribution of lands. When the Communist-dominated Government was overthrown during the summer of 1954, the previous laws were repealed and new programs are being established. It is too early to appraise the effects of these new proposals.

Guatemala is not a member of the GATT, and a bilateral trade agreement with the United States has been terminated.

Import duties are relatively high and restrictions have been placed on several products from time to time. No exchange restrictions as such are imposed in Guatemala, but the Government has decreed that all applications to buy foreign exchange must be approved by the Attorney General before the Banks could deliver the exchange draft. This was to prevent the members of the deposed Administration from converting illegally acquired funds.

The Government provides technical aid and credit for agricultural production. The Production Development Institute (INFOP) is active in encouraging production and in processing coffee and sugar. It buys the crops raised by the beneficiaries of the agrarian reform.

7. Economic situation. The estimated gross national product of Guatemala in 1953 was \$558 million compared with \$555 million in 1952, although in terms of constant prices there was a slight decrease from the preceding year as well as a decrease in per capita product from \$185.15 to \$180.55 in 1953.

Business conditions during the early part of 1954 were disrupted because of the revolution and political difficulties. By the year's end, however, conditions were back approximately to what they were at the beginning of 1954. During the early months of 1955 shortages of corn caused hardships for the lower income group, and imports of corn were made under Title II of the PL 480 program. Over-all production of agricultural commodities show an upward trend, however, which is expected to continue. Since the level of Guatemala's economic life is so closely allied to coffee, the price and market demand for this product will determine the economic situation in the coming year.

8. Technical assistance. With the change in Government in Guatemala, an expanded technical assistance program is contemplated. It includes the construction of roads, utilities, health and educational facilities.

U.S.-Guatemalan Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to Guatemala (Domestic)</u>		<u>U.S. Imports from Guatemala (For consumption)</u>	
Dairy products	0.8	Coffee, raw	58.9
Eggs, in the shell	0.2	Abaca or manila	0.8
Lard	1.8	Bananas	5.6
Tallow, inedible	0.3	Other agricultural products	1.5
Fruits & preparations	0.2	Total Agricultural Products	66.7
Corn, grain	2.7		
Wheat flour	2.5	Other products	4.0
Other grains & prep.	1.0		
Vegetable oils & fats	0.4	Total imports	70.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0.5		
Vegetables & preparations	0.3		
Other agricultural products	0.7		
Total Agricultural Products	11.4		
Other products	45.0		
Total exports	56.4		

HAITI

1. Farm population and Land use. Haiti, occupying the western part of the Island of Hispaniola has a land area of 10,714 square miles and a population of approximately 3.4 million, giving it an average population density of 317 per square mile. Density of population is said to be greater than in any other Latin American country, and the pressure of population on dwindling resources is enormous. The population is concentrated along the coasts and in a number of valleys, which constitute the chief agricultural sections of the country. About 80 percent of the country is mountainous, but some of the slopes are farmed. About one-third of the country is tilled or is considered tillable.

2. Type of agriculture and principal products. The economy of Haiti is at present based almost wholly on agriculture. The farming areas are numerous and scattered, and many of them lack communication with other areas. Farms are generally small and tillage methods are primitive. Soil depletion is advanced in parts of the country; some lands would benefit from irrigation while other lands are in need of drainage. Except for a few commercial farms that use power-drawn equipment the farms of Haiti are operated with hand tools. A report of 1950 gives the number of serviceable farm tractors in Haiti as 44 in 1948 and 40 in 1949.

Haiti produces coffee, cacao, bananas, sisal fiber, sugar and a few other crops for export and a fairly wide range of other crops for domestic consumption. The country does not produce enough livestock to meet its domestic needs. There is some dairying near the cities, but most dairy products are imported.

Marketing of agricultural products in Haiti is carried on in a primitive manner and is greatly lacking in efficiency. Except for the few large farms which have a fairly efficient marketing arrangement, produce is brought to the villages in small quantities by human carriers or on pack animals; in the villages it is peddled or sold to buyers who, when they have assembled sufficient quantities transport it to the cities, usually by pack animal. Some of the larger buyers travel out from the cities and assemble products in truck loads, purchasing them from primary buyers.

3. Consumption levels and dependence on imports. The rural people of Haiti are said to live at a subsistence level. The country is practically self-sufficient for the basic foods at the level at which the people live, but wheat flour, lard, and pickled fish are imported. Notwithstanding this degree of self-sufficiency, the diet is unbalanced and the people are generally under-nourished.

The country has practically no industry to absorb surplus rural population and the people are pressing hard on the land resources. The principal industrial establishments are those associated with the processing of coffee, cotton, sugarcane, and sisal. Other industries are concerned with primary processing and handicrafts.

4. Trade. Haiti usually has a favorable trade balance even though it encounters keen competition for its products in world markets. Primitive cultural methods and an inadequate transportation system react to keep wages and the general level of living low.

The United States is the principal supplier of Haitian imports, and the principal market for its export products.

Coffee is the major U.S. import from Haiti, being more than three times larger than the next import - sisal and henequen. Agricultural exports to Haiti consist of wheat flour, rice and other grains, followed by lard and vegetable fats and oils.

5. Agricultural and trade policy. The expressed agricultural policy of the Government is embodied in the Agricultural Section of the Five-Year Economic Development Plan inaugurated October 1, 1951. The long range objectives include increased production of foodstuffs, export produce, and livestock; improvement in rural standards of living; and to improve techniques of agriculture. These policies have had little implementation, however, and there has been relatively little progress toward the country's goals. A system of credit cooperatives has been initiated, but the amount of funds involved is so small that only a small amount of credit is available. There is an organization charged with the agricultural development of the Artibonite Valley. This organization has projects for drainage, seed distribution, irrigation, training, etc. The International Cooperation Administration also has an agricultural program in Haiti concentrating on extension education, on improving farm practices and living standards.

Haiti is a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Government has been exploring the possibility of entering into bilateral trade and payments agreements with several European countries in order to market their agricultural products, chiefly coffee. A commercial agreement was signed with Italy in 1954.

6. Economic conditions. The annual income of a farm family is estimated at approximately \$300 a year, including non-money income. The agricultural sector's share of the gross national product is somewhat more than 75% of the total. Approximately 93% of the working population is engaged directly in agriculture and most of the remainder of the working population is dependent directly or indirectly upon the agricultural sector of the economy. In fact, the entire economic life of the country revolves around agriculture. An increasing population and a limited area of arable land combine to create formidable problems for the future progress of the country.

U.S.-Haiti Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to Haiti</u> (Domestic)		<u>U.S. Imports from Haiti</u> (For consumption)	
Nonfat dry milk	0.2	Cocoa or cacao beans	0.7
Other dairy products	0.2	Coffee, raw	6.0
Lard	1.0	Sisal & henequen	5.5
Tallow, inedible	0.1	Bananas	0.06
Wheat flour	3.5	Oils, essential or distilled	0.3
Rice, milled	0.7	Vetivert	0.9
Other grains and prep.	0.2	Sugar	0.3
Cottonseed oil	0.5	Molasses, unfit for human consumption	0.3
Other veg. oils & fats, exp.	0.5	Other agricultural products	0.5
Tobacco unmanufactured	0.1	Total agricultural products	14.5
Beans, dry, ripe	0.5		
Other vegetables and prep.	0.2	Other products	1.9
Food for relief or charity	0.1	Total imports	16.4
Other agricultural products	0.5		
Total agricultural products	8.5		
Other products	23.0		
Total exports	31.5		

HONDURAS

1. Farm population. Of the estimated population of 1.7 million, approximately two-thirds are rural, although 90 percent of the total depend on agriculture for a livelihood.
2. Land use. About 4 percent of the total land area is in cultivated crops, another 4 percent fallow, and 7 percent in permanent pasture.
3. Type of agriculture and products. The principal agricultural regions of the country are (a) the Atlantic coastal lowlands where bananas are grown by two large fruit companies. The region also has many small producers who sell to the large companies (b) the Pacific lowlands, a narrow strip devoted to rice and tropical crops and (c) the central plateau where coffee predominates as a cash crop and cattle grazing is a major enterprise. A vast area of undeveloped and almost unexplored land in the southeast part of the country is known as Mosquitia. The principal commercial crop is usually bananas, followed by coffee. Corn, rice, and beans are the most important food crops. Except for the fruit company lands, agricultural methods are relatively primitive. During the past two or three years some improvement has taken place, largely as a result of the efforts of a new Ministry of Agriculture, a new development bank, and cooperative effort under the technical assistance program.
4. Consumption levels and dependence on imports. The staple foods of Honduras are corn, beans, and rice, supplemented by plantains, sugar, and a small amount of meat. Fresh vegetables are scarce in the towns and are not grown or used in rural areas to the extent necessary for good health. A rough guesstimate of the daily calorie intake is 2000 per capita. The country is roughly self-sufficient in all staple foods with the exception of wheat flour, which is imported largely from the United States. Small imports of dairy products and fats are also made, and in some years sugar is imported from neighboring countries. There is some border trade in other commodities.
5. Trade. Almost three-quarters of the country's total trade is with the United States. Exports are bananas, coffee, silver, pine lumber, with smaller quantities of coconuts, abaca, hogs, and other agricultural products. Imports consist largely of machinery, metals and manufactures, textiles, and chemicals.
6. Agricultural and trade policy. During the past several years the Honduras Government has established a National Development Bank that is authorized to extend credit for agriculture as well as to construct processing and storage facilities for agricultural products. Plans are underway to construct rice and coffee processing plants and storage depots for corn, rice, etc. A new Ministry of Agriculture is conducting an educational campaign to better agricultural methods in the country.

The tariff in Honduras is largely for revenue and includes an export duty on coffee. The country has a free-trade treaty with neighboring El Salvador, and a bilateral trade agreement with the United States.

7. Economic situation. Floods in Honduras in 1954 and 1955 caused serious injury to the banana plantations, thus damaging the country's principal export industry and threatening its exchange earnings. This disaster followed a long and costly strike of the workers in the Tela Railroad Company (a United Fruit subsidiary), although this has been settled satisfactorily. The agricultural development plans and the growing importance of coffee in the economy promises to relieve the country of its complete dependence on banana trade.

8. Technical assistance. Technical aid to Honduras has been concentrated in making available governmental services to farmers. An agricultural extension service has been established. Soil conservation and irrigation projects have been started resulting in the expanded production of foodstuffs.

U.S.-Honduran Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

U.S. Exports to Honduras
(Domestic)

Milk, dried, whole	0.3
Other dairy products	0.2
Meats & meat products	0.1
Tallow, inedible	.1
Fruits & preparations	0.2
Barley malt	0.3
Corn, grain	0.4
Oatmeal	0.2
Rice, milled	0.2
Wheat, grain	0.5
Wheat flour	0.8
Other grains & prep.	0.3
Hops	0.03
Tobacco leaf	0.1
Beans & peas, dry, ripe	0.1
Vegetables, canned	0.2
Other vegetables & prep.	0.1
Food for relief of charity	0.6
Other agricultural products	0.4
Total agricultural products	5.2
Other products	28.6
Total exports	33.8

U.S. Imports from Honduras
(For consumption)

Coffee, raw	10.3
Bananas	8.7
Abaca or manila	1.0
Other agricultural products	0.4
Total agricultural products	20.6
Other products	1.3
Total imports	21.8

MEXICO

1. Farm population. Estimated population in 1956 is 30.4 million. Approximately 70 percent is considered rural.

2. Land use. Of the approximately 758,258 square miles of land area in Mexico, estimated land use is as follows: Land in cultivation, 3.6 percent; fallow, 3.8 percent; pasture, 33.8 percent; forest, 13.2 percent; and other, 45.6 percent.

3. Type of agriculture and principal products. Mexico is in both the Temperate and Tropical Zones, and produces a wide range of commodities. The principal crops are corn, wheat, beans, cotton, coffee, henequen, sugarcane, and tobacco. Cotton is the most important export, followed by coffee, bananas, and henequen, of which Mexico is the world's most important supplier. Other products grown range from rice, barley, and chickpeas to cacao, vanilla, and istle fiber. A large number of fruits and vegetables are also grown. Tomatoes and other vegetables are exported in large volume during the winter months, particularly to the United States. Livestock is an important industry, especially in the northern states.

4. Consumption levels and dependence on imports. Estimated average daily caloric intake per capita is approximately 2,500. Corn provides nearly one-half of the food calories, wheat another 10 percent. The consumption of protein, especially animal protein, is very low. Mexico is usually self-sufficient in corn and beans, the two staple articles of diet. Usual deficit items are fats and oils, wheat, eggs, and dairy products.

5. Trade. Mexico is usually the second most important Latin American market for agricultural exports from the U.S. It is usually the fourth Latin American supplier of agricultural imports into the United States. Wheat was until recently the principal U.S. agricultural product exported to Mexico, followed by fats and oils, dried beans, and eggs. The country is now practically self-sufficient in wheat production. Government restrictions have been primarily responsible for reduced Mexican imports of powdered milk, cheese, powdered eggs, and fresh fruits. Our principal imports from Mexico are coffee, bananas, meat products and animals, fresh tomatoes, and henequen (see table). With respect to total trade, the United States is Mexico's first market and principal supplier.

6. Agricultural and trade policy. The Government is taking an increasingly active part in aiding and controlling agricultural production and trade. As a result of earlier land reform measures almost 50 percent of the cropland and one-fifth of the pasture are held by agrarian communities known as ejidos. Toward the end of 1950 the President obtained power by law to regulate production and consumption, to control the distribution of products essential to the economy, to fix prices at wholesale and retail, take measures to fight monopolies, and control imports and exports. For many of the principal agricultural products near-monopoly control is exercised by cooperative associations semi-governmental in character to which subsidies are granted of all or part of the customs duties applicable to particular products. The Compania Exportadora

e Importadora (CEIMSA) and its parent agency, the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, engage in direct foreign trading. The CEIMSA regulates domestic supplies of foodstuffs, imports such products as wheat, beans, lard, and eggs, and offers them through retail channels at reduced prices.

Mexico has no exchange restrictions, but it maintains a system of protective import and export duties, and controls the movement of commodities by license. It has recently increased its import duties by 25 percent on most products. Mexico is not a member of the GATT and does not have a bilateral trade agreement with the United States.

7. Economic conditions. Business in Mexico was depressed during most of 1953, with some improvement during 1954. Devaluation of the peso in April of 1954 from 8.65 to 12.50 pesos to the U.S. dollar necessitated the payment of 45% more in terms of pesos for imported goods.

During 1955 there was an improvement in the adverse balance of merchandise trade and the overall balance of payments was favorable that year contrasted with a deficit in 1954. Foreign exchange reserves show to an improvement over a year ago.

A study of the Bank of Mexico states that the per capita income in Mexico rose by about 4 percent in real terms between 1953 and 1954 and that the increase in production of goods and services was greater than the increment in population.

U.S.-Mexican Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

U.S. Exports to Mexico
(Domestic)

Cattle, live	2.3
Poultry, live	1.6
Milk, evap., unsweetened	1.7
Other dairy products	1.3
Cattle hides, wet	4.2
Other hides & skins	0.8
Eggs, in the shell	5.4
Meats	1.1
Lard	2.7
Tallow, inedible	4.2
Other animal fats & oils	0.3
Fruits & preparations	1.6
Barley, grain	0.9
Barley malt	1.0
Corn, grain	0.2
Wheat, grain	1.3
Other grains & preparation	1.0
Feeds & fodders	
Hops	1.6
Cottonseed	3.0
Other vegetable oils & fats	1.5
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2.0
Beans, dry, ripe	1.7
Other vegetables & prep.	2.0
Other agricultural products	3.7
Total agricultural products	49.4
Other products	647.5
Total exports	696.9

U.S. Imports from Mexico
(For consumption)

Cattle, dutiable	16.3
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	2.5
Other meats	0.5
Cocoa or cacao beans	3.6
Coffee, raw	86.7
Cotton, unmfd. (excluding linters)	5.8
Linters	2.9
Sisal & henequen	4.1
Istle or Tampico	0.4
Drugs, herbs, etc.	3.4
Bananas	1.4
Pineapples	0.4
Pineapples, canned or prep.	1.5
Cantaloupes	2.0
Berries, frozen	1.7
Other fruits & prep.	1.2
Cottonseed oilcake & meal	2.0
Other oilcake	0.5
Mixed feeds	0.8
Candelilla wax	1.9
Peanuts, shelled	4.4
Vanilla beans	1.8
Capsicum or red pepper	0.6
Sugar	1.5
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	2.7
Honey	0.7
Tomatoes, natural	4.4
Peppers, fresh	0.4
Peas, green, ripe	0.3
Garlic	0.6
Onions	0.7
Other agricultural products	3.9
Total agricultural products	161.7
Other products	230.7
Total imports	392.4

NICARAGUA

1. Farm population. About two-thirds of Nicaragua's 1.2 million people are rural, although about three-quarters of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihood.
2. Land use. Nicaragua is the largest Central American Republic, with 57,000 square miles. About half the total area is forest, and approximately 11 percent is cultivated. An estimated fifth of the total area is uncultivated but arable.
3. Type of agriculture and principal products. Nicaragua has both peasant and commercial farming. Most of the titled land is held by large land owners. Many of the small farmers on the east coast are squatters on privately owned or government lands. They live on a subsistence level. The principal commercial crop is coffee and the major food crop is corn. Cotton and sesame seed are important commercially and rice and beans are grown largely for domestic use. Livestock raising plays an important part in the economy.

Agriculture in Nicaragua is only in the early stages of mechanization. Except for a few of the larger commercial farms, cultivation is largely with the aid of ox power and hand tools.

4. Consumption levels and dependence on imports. The staple food crops are corn, beans, rice, and sugar, all of which are usually grown in sufficient quantities for domestic use. Shortage of food products are mostly in the processed or semi-processed items, the principal one being wheat flour. The diet of the small farmer and farm laborer is monotonous and heavy in starch with an occasional bit of cheese or meat. He may frequently eat breadfruit, bananas, oranges, or other fruits as they are available. The urban population has a better quality diet, but even there the food intake is probably inadequate, particularly in protective foods. In addition to wheat flour, small imports are made of fats and oils, dairy products, and processed fruits and vegetables. These are largely for the upper income classes.

5. Trade. The United States is the best customer for Nicaragua's exports and most important supplier of its import needs. Coffee is the principal export, followed by gold, cotton, sesame, lumber, and cattle. Imports are largely of manufactured articles, the most important being industrial machinery. U.S. exports of agricultural products are shown on the attached table.

6. Agricultural and trade policy. Nicaragua is the only Central American country that is a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation was signed between Nicaragua and the United States on January 21, 1956. A new exchange control law and double column tariff went into effect on July 1, 1955. The new duties absorb most of the taxes and exchange surcharges previously collected separately. All imports are made at the official exchange rate of 7 cordobas to the dollar. Import duties are paid at the same 7 to 1 rate, with ad valorem rates computed on CIF value and specific rates on gross weight. Exports

continue to be reimbursed at 6.60 cordobas to the dollar. Prior deposit of 75% or 100% of CIF value is required for all non-essential imports.

The Government encourages increased production of agricultural products, partly through a credit system, 90% of agricultural credits in the country being extended by the Banco Nacional de Nicaragua. It has a cooperative program with the U.S. designed to increase its production.

Exports of food crops are controlled from time to time, depending on the supplies available for use in the domestic market.

7. Economic situation. There has been a general increase in industrial activity in Nicaragua over the past several years, as well as in agricultural production. The latest information available to this office indicates a continuation of these trends. Nicaragua's credit rating is the highest of any Latin American country.

Strong commercial competition for U.S. exporters has developed from European suppliers who offer low prices, generous credits, and relatively fast delivery. The first income tax in Nicaraguan history was collected in 1953-54. After four years of budget surpluses, the country resorted to deficit financing for the first time in 1954-55, when total expenditures of 224 million cordobas were met to the extent of 26.7 million out of surplus receipts from former years. In the budget for 1955-56 revenue and disbursements are expected to reach 240 million cordobas, more than triple the budget for 1950-51.

U.S.-Nicaraguan Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

U.S. Exports to Nicaragua
(Domestic)

Cattle, for breeding	0.2
Dairy products	0.3
Lard	0.3
Tallow, inedible	0.2
Fruits & preparations	0.2
Corn, grain	0.1
Oatmeal	0.2
Wheat flour	0.9
Other grains and prep.	0.3
Vegetable oils & fats, exp.	0.1
Tobacco, leaf	0.3
Beans, dry, ripe	0.3
Other vegetables and prep.	0.2
Flavoring sirups, etc.	0.2
Other agricultural products	0.3
Total agricultural products	3.9
Other products	34.7
Total exports	38.6

U.S. Imports from Nicaragua
(For consumption)

Coffee, raw	20.7
Sesame seed	1.0
Sugar	0.8
Other agricultural products	0.7
Total agricultural	23.3
Other products	2.3
Total imports	25.6

PANAMA

1. Farm population. Estimated 1956 population is 915,000, of which approximately 65 percent are rural.

2. Land use. The land area of Panama is approximately 34,000 square miles. Most of the people live west of the Canal Zone, largely in the Pacific watershed. Ninety percent of the agricultural production comes from one-third of the total area. The Atlantic watershed between the Canal Zone and the Costa Rican border is almost solidly tropical rain forest. An estimated two-thirds of the country is in forest.

3. Type of agriculture and principal products. Much of Panama's agriculture is of the subsistence type, the principal food products being rice, sugar, beans, corn, and yuca. The "roza" system is common; this entails clearing, burning, planting to crops for a few years, and then abandonment to grass and brush. The commercial crops, bananas, cacao, and abaca, are grown by foreign interests as a large-scale enterprise. The livestock industry is important, although limited for the most part to small operations.

4. Consumption levels and dependence on imports. Even though agricultural production has been increasing in recent years, we would guesstimate that daily per capita intake does not exceed 2,800 calories. The rural population usually eats what it produces with little or no addition from imports. The city population, on the other hand, imports large quantities of wheat flour, fats and oils, dairy products, eggs, meats, pulses, and a wide variety of processed foods.

5. Trade. Most of Panama's trade is with the United States and the Canal Zone. Export value is only about one-third as large as import value, the balance being made up by wage payments to Panamanians who work in the Zone and by purchases in Panama by United States agencies in the Canal Zone, American employees, Military personnel of the Zone, and tourists. The United States sent Panama agricultural products in 1954 valued at 10 million dollars, more than to any other Central American country. Wheat flour is the principal U.S. export, followed by lard, fruits and vegetables, and dairy products. Panama's principal exports to us are bananas, cacao, and abaca.

6. Agricultural and trade policy. The Government is intensifying its nationalistic trend and attempting to lessen the country's dependence on the Canal Zone. Agricultural production has been encouraged by provision of Government credit, minimum prices, and a cooperative program with the United States to increase technical competence in agriculture. Already Panama is becoming self-sufficient in the production of sugar and rice, two of its principal dietary items. The Panamanian Institute of Economic Development (IFE) recently announced a new loan policy to increase agricultural and livestock production; a loan is being obtained from the World Bank for the construction of farm-to-market roads. In order to protect domestic industry import duties have been raised on certain products and other import restrictions have been

imposed. New tariff legislation is now in the mill which will further increase duties and restrict trade. There are no exchange controls in Panama. The Government controls the prices of essential consumer articles. Panama is not a member of the GATT and does not have a bilateral trade agreement with the United States.

7. Economic situation. The economy of Panama is predominately commercial, in spite of its large rural population, and it depends to a great degree on the Canal Zone. More than one-third of the national income is derived from the Zone. There has been a decline in business since the post-war peak, a slight increase in unemployment, and weakened buying power in the country. The Government is tightening its tax collections and reducing its short-term debt. A new powdered milk plant and a cigarette factory are being established with tax exemptions and other privileges.

8. Technical assistance. Our technical assistance program in Panama has been concentrating on increased production of foodstuffs. Panama used to be an importer of rice but at least partially due to technical assistance, she is now self-sufficient and has a small surplus. Recently, Panama expanded its sugar production and is now confronted with a depressed world sugar market as an outlet for its surplus production.

U.S.-Panama Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to Panama</u> (Domestic)		<u>U.S. Imports from Panama</u> (For consumption)	
Dairy products	0.6	Cocoa or cacao beans	1.9
Eggs, in the shell	0.07	Abaca or manila	0.6
Meats	0.6	Bananas	12.6
Lard	0.5	Other agricultural products	0.6
Fruit juices	0.5	Total agricultural products	15.7
Other fruits and prep.	0.6		
Wheat flour	1.1	Other products	4.7
Other grains and prep.	1.2		
Feeds and fodders	0.3	Total imports	20.4
Vegetable oils & fats, exp.	0.3		
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0.07		
Vegetables, canned	0.6		
Other vegetables and prep.	0.7		
Beverages (beer, wine, etc.)	0.06		
Food for relief or charity	0.2		
Other agricultural products	0.5		
Total agricultural products	7.9		
Other products	67.8		
Total exports	75.7		

PARAGUAY

1. Farm population. About 70 percent of a total population of 1.6 million engages directly in agricultural and pastoral activities, or receive some income from these sources.

2. Land use. Total area is 157,047 square miles and over 60 percent of this is in the western area or Chaco region of the country, while the remaining part lies east of the Paraguay River. Practically all of the territory in the western part of Paraguay is used for cattle grazing and in the eastern part the portion between Encarnacion and Concepcion is cultivated intensely. About 1.4 million acres are in farms.

3. Type of agriculture. Farming techniques have made no outstanding advances during the past year. Farm mechanization is unknown to the majority of the agriculturists, principally because the average farm is entirely too small and the farmer too poor. Extensive farming is a rarity. The typical farmer continues to till his land with a wooden plow and harvest his crops by hand.

4. Principal agricultural products. The principal agricultural products of Paraguay which enter into the commercial life of the country are cotton fiber, sugar, rice, tobacco, tannin, vegetable oils, and yerba mate or Paraguayan tea. Food crops are mandioca, corn, rice, edible oils; a limited amount of wheat, potatoes, peas, onions, green vegetables and citrus fruits. Beef is the principal meat item. Fresh meat is all consumed locally but some canned meat and hides and skins are exported.

5. Consumption levels. The Paraguayan diet is basically not complex, the staples being beef, mandioca, bread, fresh fruit, yerba mate, sugar, cooking oil, and some vegetables. The latter, however, does not ordinarily loom large in the diet, but a shortage of beef would be of great concern to most Paraguayans. Paraguay is a land of much abundance but also notable deficiencies in food supply. Poor distribution facilities and unattractive consumer outlets, together with periodic shortages of certain staples, make the householder's life vexatious but it is seriously doubted that many people fail to secure an adequate diet. Even the nomadic tribes which range the distant reaches of the Paraguayan Chaco subsist adequately within the monotonous limitations of their diet. The volume of food in the Paraguayan diet is adequate but mineral and vitamin deficiencies in the food, coupled with a strong preference for meat and starchy items, such as mandioca, corn, and sweet potatoes, undoubtedly results in a poorly balanced diet, especially in the rural areas.

6. Degree of self-sufficiency. Aside from a few staple commodities Paraguay produces sufficient food to sustain its population. Food imports have in the past consisted principally of cereals, cereal products, salt, and dairy products. Other imported food products are the speciality items such as canned fish, fruit, and beverages. Paraguay's temperate to subtropical climate and ecology would make it possible to produce a wide variety of vegetable food-stuffs, but lack of incentive on the part of the Paraguayan farmer results in a very monotonous diet.

7. Agricultural and trade policy. Paraguay is strictly an agricultural country. The government is attempting to increase farm production and trade by extending agricultural credits to farmers and cattlemen. Production is also encouraged by the STICA (an organization financed jointly by the governments of Paraguay and the U.S.) which gives technical advice and training to farmers. The domestic prices of many agricultural products are controlled by the government. Minimum prices to the farmers are established for such commodities as corn, cotton, rice, peanuts, tobacco and sugarcane. A new parity rate of 60 guarani to the dollar has been established in Paraguay as a defense against the Argentine devaluation. This rate applies to all exports and imports. All exchange control devices other than permits have been eliminated. This should materially induce export producers to increase production, at the very least it has eliminated subsidization of the import market. Assistance is being granted to the export industry and non-essential imports are being discouraged. Those imports which are being permitted are being sifted finely to see whether or not they contribute to the economic progress of the country. The government continues its policy of fostering trade and payments agreements. The Agreement for Economic Union with Argentina is rapidly becoming the cornerstone of Paraguayan international trade and any failure in operation of the agreement has an adverse effect on the Paraguayan economy.

8. Trade. Paraguay's exports are almost entirely agricultural, pastoral and forest products. Imports are of a wide variety, chiefly foodstuffs, textiles, transportation equipment and accessories, machinery and tools, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and general consumer goods. Paraguay's principal food import is wheat, nearly 100 percent of which must be purchased abroad. Other important food items include onions, salt, canned fruit, milk products and preserves. Argentina is the principal supplier of Paraguay's imports followed by the United States. The United States regularly imports substantial quantities of Paraguay's quebracho extract, canned corned beef, essence of petit-grain, wild animals skins, salted cattle hides and other slaughterhouse by-products, etc.

9. Economic situation. Paraguay is suffering from the combined effects of adverse climatic conditions and the repercussions of the Argentine Revolution and peso devaluation. The Argentine devaluation had immediate repercussions in Paraguay. First of all the old rates established under the trade and payments agreement between the two countries gave Paraguayan exports a favorable position in the Argentine domestic market but under the new rates Paraguayan products have lost their favored position and will have to meet world competition. At the same time, when the value of the Argentine peso began to slip on the open market, the Paraguayan guarani also slipped. To meet this situation, Paraguay reorganized the Central Bank, instituting sweeping reforms in its exchange and credit policies. These reforms are aimed at controlling inflation, increasing production and stabilizing the Paraguayan currency. With these reforms Paraguay should show progress in 1956.

10. Special items. Paraguay signed a PL 480 agreement with the U.S. on May 2, 1956 for the purchase of commodities with a market value of \$2.6 million.

U.S.-Paraguayan Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

<u>U.S. Exports to Paraguay (Domestic)</u>		<u>U.S. Imports from Paraguay (For consumption)</u>	
Dried whole milk	0.003	Sausage casings	0.03
Nonfat dry milk solids	0.1	Hair, animal, unmfd.	0.06
Cottonseed oil	0.003	Hides & skins	0.1
Vegetable seeds	0.007	Vegetable oils, expressed	0.4
Tobacco, scrap	0.004	Essential oils	0.4
Food for relief or charity	0.04	Bones, hoofs, horns	0.04
Other agricultural products	0.000	Other agricultural products	0.07
Total agricultural products	0.2	Total agricultural products	1.1
Other products	4.6	Other products	3.1
Total exports	4.7	Total imports	4.2

PERU

1. Farm population. About 70 percent of a population totalling an estimated 9.7 million in 1956.

2. Land use. Total area is 482,258 square miles or approximately the combined area of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Most of Peru is desert, mountain or jungle, and arable land is severely limited. In 1946 about 50 percent of the country was in forests and 2 percent in farms with 3,746,000 acres in crops and 500,000 in pastures. An estimated 17,000,000 acres of uncultivated grasslands in the high sierra support most of the sheep, cattle, llamas and alpacas. Also the gathering of wild rubber, cinchona, and other jungle products helps to support the rural population in eastern Peru.

3. Type of agriculture. Lands now in cultivation are used intensively. Commercial agriculture is centered in the irrigated coastal valleys where large haciendas and commercial companies account for much of the agricultural production. There are also smaller holdings near the larger towns where more diversified farming is practiced. The agricultural population here generally lives on the land. In the Sierra, the prevailing pattern among the Indian population is subsistence farming. The farms are mostly medium or small sized and communal holdings are common. In these the operator is allotted land for farming and livestock occupy a common range. The tendency is to live in small villages from which the farm operator goes to tend his allotted land.

4. Principal agricultural products. Cotton and sugar, by far the two principal money crops of Peru, are grown almost entirely in the coastal region and together account for about half of the total cultivated area on the coast. Crops grown primarily for the domestic market include rice, corn, beans, potatoes, alfalfa, coffee and fruits; meat animals are also raised for local consumption. Production on subsistence farms of the sierra consists largely of wheat, barley, potatoes, manioc, corn and livestock. Minor export products are wool and barbasco.

5. Consumption levels. In terms of per capita food supplies, there has been little change over the past five years. Daily per capita supplies, in terms of calories, have averaged slightly over 2600 units. Foods are limited as to variety, sometimes in quantity as well. They run high in carbohydrates and low in proteins, minerals and essential vitamins and protective elements.

6. Degree of self-sufficiency in food. Peru is basically an importing country with respect to a number of foodstuffs, notably wheat, beef, dairy products, pork items and fat, which are virtually all consumed on the coast although increasing quantities are now reaching the jungle area. Imports generally include almost 60 percent of the wheat and flour requirements, 10 percent of the beef, 65 percent of the lard, and 10 percent of the milk requirements, plus other grain, meat, and dairy products.

7. Agricultural and trade policy. The Government is making an effort to increase food production through expansion of agricultural credit, active experimental and extension programs, the importation of agricultural equipment, seed and breeding stock; road improvement, inauguration of new irrigation systems and development in the jungle area. Subsidies are at times placed on a variety of imported basic foods and domestic prices controlled to protect the consumer. Import tariffs have been raised on a number of items of agricultural origin to protect domestic industry and restrictions on exports are used in cases where there is danger of a domestic shortage of foods. Peru is a member of the GATT and the International Wheat Agreement. It also has bilateral agreements with several countries to promote trade.

8. Trade. Foreign trade in 1955 showed a dollar value of 300.3 millions for imports, and 270.9 millions for exports. The United States and Chile are usually the principal outlets for Peruvian exports. About 36 percent of the total value of Peru's exports in 1955 went to the U.S. and consisted mostly of minerals, canned and frozen fish, alpaca and sheep wool, coffee, and raw hides and skins. The U.S. is also the chief source of supply for Peruvian imports. We furnished 50 percent in 1955 -- namely manufactured items. With the exception of beef and some wheat, which came from Argentina, and certain other minor exceptions, however, the U.S. is the leading source for most of Peru's principal food and agricultural imports.

9. Economic situation. The economy of Peru in 1955 passed through another satisfactory year. It is estimated that production increased by 4 percent, an increase roughly comparable with that during the last several years. International trade increased substantially during the year. Mining was in a particularly favorable position. Both production and prices of minerals rose substantially. Although there was a decline in the production of cotton, Peru's largest export product, beginning inventories were large, and, with increased sugar and coffee production, a net increase in the volume and value of total agricultural exports occurred. The production of grains however, was insufficient to prevent a sharp increase in wheat imports. Industrial development continued at a relatively satisfactory pace with processing plants for a considerable range of consumers goods being established or expanded. At the end of 1955 and affecting the 1956 crop, one of the worst droughts in the country's history occurred in the Andean area. Domestic production of most commodities in the drought area is not expected to be restored before 1959.

10. Special item. The sharp reduction in supplies of domestic food in Peru during 1956 as a result of the drought has led to a request by Peru for assistance in feeding the people in the drought area. The United States is making available to the Peruvians this year, under a PL 480, Title II program, some grains and non-fat dry milk solids. We also have a PL 480, Title I program with Peru valued at \$12.1 million providing them with wheat.

U.S.-Peruvian Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

U.S. Exports to Peru
(Domestic)

Nonfat dry milk	0.6
Milk, dried, whole	0.1
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened	0.3
Butter	0.3
Other dairy products	0.2
Lard	1.3
Tallow, inedible	0.8
Fruits and preparations	0.9
Oatmeal	0.3
Wheat, grain	6.5
Wheat flour	0.3
Other grains and prep.	0.4
Hops	0.2
Cottonseed oil	0.9
Other veg. oils & fats, exp.	0.06
Tobacco, flue-cured	0.2
Vegetables and preparations	0.3
Flavoring sirups, etc.	0.2
Food for relief or charity	0.5
Other agricultural products	0.7
Total agricultural products	15.1
Other products	104.9
Total exports	120.0

U.S. Imports from Peru
(For consumption)

Goat & kid skins	0.7
Wool, unmfd., dutiable	4.6
Coffee, raw	3.9
Cotton, unmanufactured	5.0
Sugar	5.7
Drugs, herbs, etc.	0.9
Lignaloe or bois de rose oil	0.9
Other agricultural products	0.8
Total agricultural products	22.5
Other products	80.6
Total imports	103.1

URUGUAY

1. Farm population. The best estimate of total population is 2.6 million persons of whom approximately 13 percent are engaged in agriculture and livestock raising.

2. Land use. The total area is 72,143 square miles. According to the 1951 census, about 80 percent is in grassland and 15 percent ploughed or devoted to tree crops. Less than 3 percent is in woodland. Almost the entire area of the country is productive.

3. Type of agriculture. Farm units under 250 acres make up nearly three-fourths of all farms according to the census. Area-wise, however, farms over 1,235 acres make up 71 percent of the total area of the country and those under 125 acres only 5 percent. About half the farms are fully owned and tenancy is decreasing. Most farm units are diversified or mixed farms and the greatest number of these are found on good soils along the southern and western littoral. Extensive livestock ranching enterprises, which embrace most of the total area, are found mainly on poorer soils and hilly topography of central and northern Uruguay. Crop farming is estimated to be more than 50 percent mechanized.

4. Principal agricultural products. Production of cattle for beef and sheep for meat and wool is the chief concern of the rural population. Wool continues to be the principal agricultural export. The most important cultivated crops are wheat, flaxseed, corn, sunflowerseed, peanuts, rice, oats, barley and potatoes. Vegetables and fruit are produced for local consumption.

5. Consumption levels. Food consumption in terms of energy value compares favorably with other countries of the world that eat well. Calories total about 3,200 per person per day. The diet of the average Uruguayan consists mainly of meat and potatoes. Consumption of meat is about 226 pounds per person annually - probably one of the highest rates of consumption in the world.

6. Degree of self-sufficiency in food. Uruguay is self-sufficient in the basic foods, meat, cereals and grains, and fats and oils, but imports varying amounts of sugar, potatoes (out of season), butter, canned goods and so-called luxury foods and beverages.

7. Agricultural and trade policy. Liberal credit facilities are available to the Uruguayan farmer. The Government has adopted severe import and exchange restrictions and a protectionist attitude towards domestic industry. It has an elaborate multiple exchange rate system from which the Government derives revenue utilized for financing its subsidy programs. Imports are classified according to degree of essentiality and the Bank of the Republic's selling rate for foreign exchange for imports is conditioned by the three categories: essential, non-essential but useful, and luxury items. In the case of essential commodities the duties may be waived or greatly reduced. For exports, the exchange rate varies with the commodity, presumably to balance

world market prices with domestic production costs and provide the means for stimulating exports considered advantageous to the general economy. An export tax is levied on some goods, originally to discourage the exportation of items needed locally, but subsequently as a source of revenue. Exchange quotas are assigned to countries from which goods are imported, based upon the purchases of the foreign country in Uruguay. Uruguay maintains barter and payments agreements with numerous European countries. It also became a member of the GATT in December 1953.

8. Trade. Nearly all of Uruguay's exports are of agricultural origin. Raw wool and beef have long constituted the leading export commodities, but in recent years wool tops and wheat and flour have become an increasingly important part of the export pattern. Total exports in 1955 were valued at \$181 million and 98 percent of them were agricultural items. Exports of agricultural items to the United States are confined mainly to raw and washed wool and to canned beef. Agricultural commodities form a small part of Uruguay's total imports. In 1954, 20 percent of total imports, valued at \$274.5 million, were agricultural. Most of these were tropical products not produced in Uruguay. During 1954 the United States share was only 5 percent of the value of Uruguay's agricultural imports. Unmanufactured tobacco made up the bulk of these imports but as a source of total imports the U.S. maintained its lead in both 1954 and 1955.

9. Economic situation. The year 1955 found the money situation in Uruguay still tight. The generally deteriorating business situation and somewhat lessened trade activity previously noted was confirmed. The national economy was feeling the result of sharply lessened exports of wool, meat, and hides and skins -- historically the most important items in trade (about 76 percent of the value of total exports in 1954). The supply of foreign exchange available for foreign trade transactions was extremely short, presaging a substantial adverse trade balance for the year. The long term business outlook remains basically unchanged in 1956. There appears to be no indication of any lasting improvement in the general economic stalemate.

10. Special items. The marked downward trend in Uruguayan exports is expected to continue through 1956 and be the smallest since 1947. Imports in 1956 are also expected to be the smallest since 1949 with those from the U.S. showing a marked decline from a year ago.

U.S.-Uruguayan Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

U.S. Exports to Uruguay
(Domestic)

Infants' & dietetic foods	0.1
Grains & preps.	0.02
Vegetables & preps.	0.03
Fruits & preps.	0.03
Seeds, except oilseeds	0.3
Tobaccos & manufactures	0.9
Hops	0.2
Other agricultural products	0.2
Total agricultural products	1.6
Other products	35.9
Total exports	37.6

U.S. Imports from Uruguay
(For consumption)

Beef, canned incl. corned	0.5
Hair, animal, unmfd.	0.2
Wool, unmfd., dutiable	14.2
Other agricultural products	0.8
Total agricultural products	15.7
Other products	2.7
Total imports	18.4

VENEZUELA

1. Farm population. About 50 percent of the people live on the land. Total population in 1956 was estimated at about 5.8 million.
2. Land use. The total area is 352,170 square miles, not quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the State of Texas. Estimated land use in 1949 was: 0.9 percent cultivated, 53 percent forests, 44.1 percent in llanos and mountain region above the timber line, and 2 percent in lakes, rivers and urban areas.
3. Type of agriculture. There are many large holdings with a large percentage of absentee owners, but the most common type is the small subsistence farm. The larger plantations are used for cattle raising and commercial production of crops. Farm mechanization is in its preliminary stages. Where labor is cheap and the rainfall pattern is unfavorable for the maximum use of machinery, mechanization expands slowly. The most common tools are the machete and the hoe. Most mechanization is confined to the central part of the states in the northern highlands.
4. Principal agricultural products. Coffee and cacao are the only agricultural exports of any importance. The major food crops are corn, beans, yuca, sugar, plantains, bananas, wheat, and rice. Corn is the largest crop and sugar is perhaps the most valuable, but these do not enter foreign trade. Cotton, tobacco and sisal are also produced. Cattle are by far the most important class of livestock and furnish the country with most of its beef.
5. Consumption levels. Estimated average per capita daily caloric intake is 2,178 with an average protein consumption of 62.4 grams of which 27.4 grams are of animal origin.
6. Degree of self-sufficiency in food. Local production of basic foods is 80 percent of production and the only basic foods which now must be imported are quantities of wheat flour, vegetable oils, preserved milk, oats, sugar, and eggs; and potatoes out of season.
7. Agricultural and trade policy. By means of subsidies, pegged prices, provision of credit and other means, the Government has increased production of a few basic commodities. Several agencies practice research work in connection with the attempt to increase farm output and the information is passed on to the producer. Bulk grain storage units are provided by the Government and credit is provided for livestock improvement.

The Government follows a policy of giving all protection possible to local industry and agriculture with the objective of further local development in order to reduce the country's dependence on petroleum. In some instances import duty rates are increased on competitive articles and in others the duties are lowered or partial exoneration practiced for imports of raw materials processed locally. Licenses are required for imports and may be suspended at any time. Import quotas are also used. In addition, there are tie-in arrangements.

For example, duty free powdered milk requires the purchase of one unit of local milk for each six units imported. Venezuela and the United States have a bilateral trade agreement which was revised in 1952.

8. Trade. The principal export of Venezuela is petroleum and its derivatives which account for about 80-90 percent of its total exports. Imports are chiefly of the basic foods but there is also trade of considerable value in luxury food items. During 1954, the U.S. exported \$63 million worth of agricultural products to Venezuela. Our principal agricultural export to Venezuela is dried whole milk valued at \$16 million in 1954. Venezuela is our principal world market for this product. Other agricultural items we export to Venezuela include wheat flour, barley malt, oatmeal, canned fruits and juices, eggs, vegetables and preparations, meat and products, and fats and oils.

9. Economic situation. The Venezuelan economy attained a record high level during 1955 and exhibited a steady expansionist tendency throughout the year. The petroleum industry was the basis for the continuing expansion of the economy. Evidence of this tendency was readily seen in many ways. Exports increased at a rate which promised a substantially larger total than the 1954 record. Imports showed promise of a somewhat smaller gain over the previous record year. Industrial and agricultural production showed increases in practically all categories, most of which indicated records for the year on the basis of incomplete figures. Industrial expansion and establishment of new industries, as well as development of agricultural areas, continued. Governmental, public and private construction in general was at an unprecedented high level. Pursuing its ideal of national self-sufficiency and diversification of the economy, the Government afforded even more extensive support to both new and well established national production. High tariffs on imported goods remained; import licensing of certain commodities was continued; and import quotas were maintained for a number of agricultural products part of the country's requirements of which are locally produced.

U.S.-Venezuelan Trade, 1955

(Million dollars)

U.S. Exports to Venezuela
(Domestic)

Cattle, live	1.5
Baby chicks	1.2
Horses	0.07
Milk, dried, whole	17.9
Cheese	0.5
Infants' & dietetic foods	2.6
Other dairy products	0.5
Eggs, in the shell	6.8
Pork, canned	1.7
Sausage, incl. canned	0.5
Other meats	0.4
Lard	0.3
Apples, fresh	1.2
Grapes, fresh	1.5
Fruits, canned	1.5
Fruit juices	1.8
Other fruits and prep.	1.9
Barley malt	2.6
Oatmeal	1.6
Rice, paddy	0.7
Wheat flour	9.6
Other grains and prep.	3.0
Feeds and fodders	1.0
Hops	0.2
Cottonseed oil	0.8
Other veg. oils & fats, exp.	1.0
Tobacco, leaf	0.8
Beans, dry, ripe	0.5
Peas, dry, ripe	1.6
Vegetables, canned	1.5
Other vegetables and prep.	1.8
Flavoring sirups, etc.	1.8
Other agricultural products	2.5
Total agricultural products	72.9
Other products	480.7
Total exports	553.6

U.S. Imports from Venezuela
(For consumption)

Cocoa or cacao beans	9.2
Coffee, raw	30.9
Tonka beans	0.4
Other agricultural products	0.5
Total agricultural products	41.0
Other products	541.4
Total imports	582.4

